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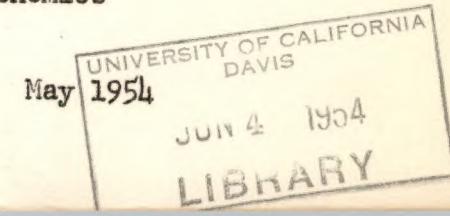
CANNED APRICOTS

F.O.B. PRICE RELATIONSHIPS, 1924-25 to 1953-54

Sidney Hoos and R. E. Seltzer

California Agricultural Experiment Station
Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics

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Sidney Hoos^{1/} and R. E. Seltzer^{2/}

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^{1/} Professor of Agricultural Economics and Economist in the Experiment Station and on the Giannini Foundation.

^{2/} Research Assistant on the Giannini Foundation.

Stony Brook, N.Y. and R.R. T.L. Gaffey

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1. Protection to Agriculture and Economic Interests
and on the Financial Position

PRELIMINARY REPORT--
CANNED APRICOTS
F.O.B. PRICE RELATIONSHIPS, 1926-27 to 1953-54

Introduction

This report is being issued in response to a request of growers and canners of apricots. The report's objective is to provide the various participants in the canned apricot industries--growers, packers, distributors, and purchasers--with economic and marketing information. Such information, including statistical data on packs, shipments, carry-overs, f.o.b. prices, and their relations to the major factors affecting them, is used by the canned apricot industries in the consideration and formulation of marketing policies and programs.

This report is preliminary because the information reflecting the marketing year 1953-54 is based on estimates of (1) the level of canners' stocks on June 1, 1954 and (2) the level of national disposable income during the last quarter of the marketing year. The nature of the estimates is indicated below.

The period covered by this report begins with the 1926-27 marketing season and ends with the 1953-54 season. The war years, 1940-41 through 1945-46, are excluded from the analysis because of the abnormal conditions prevailing then such as price controls; 1946-47 was excluded since a large proportion of canners' shipments that year went into refilling the supply pipe line rather than into consumers' hands.

Results

The f.o.b. prices which reflect the average industry experience during 1953-54 may be summarized as follows, first noting that the price of Hawaiian pineapple (sliced, fancy, No. 2½, f.o.b. San Francisco) averaged \$6.85 per case for 1953-54:

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Canned fruit	Choice No. 2½	Average of all grades and sizes dollars per case
California cling peaches	5.14	4.66
California apricots	5.24	4.62
Pacific Coast pears	6.89	5.68
California freestone (Elberta) peaches	5.60	--
California fruit cocktail	6.64	5.44

The movement of canned fruit from California canners during 1953-54 is given in detail in the appended tables. But the following summary table indicates the high lights:

Canned fruit	Movement from canners	
	Total	Domestic commercial
	thousands of cases; 24 No. 2½ basis	
California cling peaches	16,868	14,543
California apricots	4,635	4,139
Pacific Coast pears	6,088	5,672
California freestone peaches	2,786	2,749
California fruit cocktail	8,112	6,989

In addition, it is estimated that some 12,700,000 cases of pineapple moved into trade channels through packers' and importers' shipments for domestic civilian consumption.

In addition to providing the basic marketing information summarized above and in the attached tables, this report presents the results of statistical analyses of the major factors which are related to the industry average f.o.b.

prices of canned apricots. Such major factors include the domestic commercial movement of canned apricots from California canneries, the level of national disposable personal income, and the relative level of prices of canned fruits competing with canned apricots. Those price-influencing factors are shown in Table 1 appended to this report. The f.o.b. price relationships may be summarized as follows:

A change of 1,000,000 cases (24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ basis) in the commercial domestic movement of California canned apricots, considered by itself, was on the average accompanied by a change in the opposite direction of about 40 cents a case in the f.o.b. price (average of all grades and sizes) of canned apricots.

An increase of 10 per cent in the index of disposable income, considered by itself, was on the average accompanied by an increase of about 25 cents a case in the f.o.b. price (average of all grades and sizes) of canned apricots.

A change of 10 points in the adjusted index of prices of competing canned fruits, considered by itself, was on the average accompanied by a change in the same direction of about 11 cents a case in the f.o.b. price (average of all grades and sizes) of canned apricots.

Differences between the actual f.o.b. prices of canned apricots (average of all grades and sizes) and those explained by the statistical analysis are given in Table 2 of this report.

Data

Although the sources of the data on which the report is based are indicated in the footnotes of the various tables, the following supplementary explanations may be noted for the 1953-54 prices, movement data, and other economic information used in the analysis.

Leisure-class passengers are those who travel for pleasure or vacation. They are the most numerous group in the ship, making up approximately 70% of the total passenger count. They are typically young adults between the ages of 25 and 45, and are often accompanied by their families. They are interested in sightseeing, shopping, and socializing.

Follows:

A passage of \$500,000.00 in the amount of \$500,000.00 is considered to be the minimum amount of compensation due to passengers who have suffered personal injury or death as a result of the ship's negligence. This figure is based on the average cost of medical treatment and lost wages for a typical passenger.

An increase of 10% over the current rate of \$500,000.00 is considered reasonable for passengers who have suffered serious physical injuries or death as a result of the ship's negligence. This figure is based on the average cost of medical treatment and lost wages for a typical passenger.

A passage of \$500,000.00 in the amount of \$500,000.00 is considered reasonable for passengers who have suffered serious physical injuries or death as a result of the ship's negligence. This figure is based on the average cost of medical treatment and lost wages for a typical passenger.

Differences between the amounts of money paid to passengers (seasick passengers) and the amount paid to crew members (seasick crew members) are based on the following factors:

Definitions

Passenger: A person who travels on a ship for pleasure or vacation, typically staying for at least one night. Passengers are the most numerous group in the ship, making up approximately 70% of the total passenger count. They are typically young adults between the ages of 25 and 45, and are often accompanied by their families. They are interested in sightseeing, shopping, and socializing.

The f.o.b. price of canned cling peaches used in this report is an industry average price; it is based on records of canneries and reflects actual operations of the canners packing cling peaches in California. The same is true for the f.o.b. prices for canned apricots and for canned fruit cocktail. The f.o.b. price for canned pears is also an industry average price reflecting actual experience of the canneries, but the pear price reflects operations of canneries in the Pacific Northwest as well as in California. The canned pear price for the Northwest was made available through the Northwest Canners Association and that for California was made available through the Canners League of California. The basic price data for canned apricots were also made available through the Canners League of California. The basic price data for cling peaches and fruit cocktail were made available through the Cling Peach Advisory Board. The price data for freestone peaches and Hawaiian pineapple are based on published quotations supplemented by trade information.

The 1953-54 prices referred to above and used in the analysis are preliminary. This is so because they reflect industry experience for the 10-month period from June 1, 1953-April 1, 1954. The canner movement data for 1953-54 are preliminary since they include estimates for the final two months of the marketing year. The canner movement during each of the months, April and May, 1954, was estimated to be equal to the average monthly movement during the period June 1, 1953-March 30, 1954.

The index of United States disposable personal income is based on reports issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce. In the disposable income figures used for 1953-54 in the analysis, it has been necessary to estimate the value for the last quarter of the 1953-54 marketing year since it has not yet been published; it has been estimated at the level prevailing during the previous quarter. The level of competing canned fruit prices is measured by an index constructed as indicated in Table 4 appended to this report.

visions of the future. It is clear that the best way to do this is to focus on the long-term perspective. This means looking beyond the immediate term and considering the broader context. It also means being open to new ideas and perspectives, and being willing to change course if necessary. The most important thing is to have a clear vision of what you want to achieve, and to work towards it with determination and persistence. This will help you to stay focused and motivated, even when faced with challenges and setbacks. In addition, it is important to have a positive attitude and to believe in your own abilities. This will help you to overcome obstacles and to keep pushing forward. Finally, it is important to remember that success is not guaranteed, but it is always possible if you work hard and stay committed.

Overall, the best way to approach the future is to have a clear vision of what you want to achieve, and to work towards it with determination and persistence. This will help you to stay focused and motivated, even when faced with challenges and setbacks. In addition, it is important to have a positive attitude and to believe in your own abilities. This will help you to overcome obstacles and to keep pushing forward. Finally, it is important to remember that success is not guaranteed, but it is always possible if you work hard and stay committed.

The best way to approach the future is to have a clear vision of what you want to achieve, and to work towards it with determination and persistence. This will help you to stay focused and motivated, even when faced with challenges and setbacks. In addition, it is important to have a positive attitude and to believe in your own abilities. This will help you to overcome obstacles and to keep pushing forward. Finally, it is important to remember that success is not guaranteed, but it is always possible if you work hard and stay committed.

Technical Note

With price as the dependent variable and the three other variables below considered as the independent variables, the multiple linear regression equation fitted by the method of least squares to the series covering the years 1926-27 through 1953-54 (excluding 1940-41 through 1946-47) is:

$$X_1 = -7.208206 - 0.000402(X_2) + 6.021330(\log_{10}X_3) + 0.010966(X_4)$$

(2.809274) (12.449083) (4.207086)

where:

X_1 is the annual average f.o.b. price (average of all grades and sizes) of California canned apricots (dollars per case), Table 1, column 1.

X_2 is the canners' commercial domestic movement of California canned apricots (in units of 1,000 cases), Table 1, column 2.

X_3 is the index of United States disposable personal income (1947-1949 = 100), Table 1, column 3.

X_4 is the adjusted index of prices of competing canned fruits (1947-1949 = 100), Table 1, column 4.

The figures in parentheses are t-ratios of the net regression coefficients.

The adjusted coefficient of multiple correlation is $\bar{R}_{X_1, X_2, \log_{10}X_3, X_4} = 0.95$.

TABLE O
Canners' On Hand and Movement in 1953-54

Factors of supply and movement	California	California	Pacific	California	California
	cling peaches	apricots	Coast pears	freestone peaches	fruit cocktail
thousands of cases; 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ basis					
Canners' on hand, June 1, 1953	2,328	646	1,361	465	1,047
Pack in 1953	17,163	4,718	5,185	2,580	8,227
Total supply available for 1953-54	19,490	5,364	6,546	3,045	9,274
Canners' on hand, April 1, 1954	5,741	1,611	1,473	723	2,514
Canners' movement, June 1, 1953-April 1, 1954	13,749	3,753	5,075	2,322	6,760
Average monthly movement, June 1, 1953-April 1, 1954	1,375	375	507	232	676
Estimated canners' movement, April 1, 1954-June 1, 1954 (including United Kingdom purchases in April, 1954)	3,119 (369)	882 (132)	1,015	464	1,352
Estimated total movement, June 1, 1953-June 1, 1954	16,868	4,635	6,088	2,786	8,112
Estimated canners' on hand, June 1, 1954	2,622	729	458	259	1,162
U. S. government purchases:					
Quartermaster	534	257	310	--	327
School lunch	763	—	—	37	—
Estimated total commercial movement, 1953-54	15,571	4,578	5,778	2,749	7,785
Estimated exports (including United Kingdom purchases in April, 1954)	911	239	106	--	796
Estimated domestic commercial movement, 1953-54	14,660	4,139	5,672	2,749	6,989

Sources: Based on data issued by Canners League of California, Northwest Canners Association, and U. S. Department of Commerce.

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TABLE 1

F.O.B. Prices of Canned Apricots and Related
Economic Variables from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	F.O.B. prices of canned California apricots (average all grades and sizes)	Domestic movement of California canned apricots	Index of	Index of
			United States disposable income	competing canned fruit prices
	1	2	3	4
	dollars per case	thousand of cases; 24 No. 2½ basis		1947-1949 = 100
1924-25	3.91	1,235	34.5	252.9
1925-26	3.72	1,755	37.4	202.0
1926-27	3.85	2,038	38.3	197.8
1927-28	3.97	1,779	38.6	172.9
1928-29	3.67	2,195	40.1	169.1
1929-30	3.97	2,259	41.7	193.8
1930-31	3.32	2,183	36.5	170.4
1931-32	2.64	1,541	29.6	170.5
1932-33	2.23	1,521	24.8	178.5
1933-34	2.37	2,034	25.8	202.4
1934-35	3.47	1,477	29.2	190.1
1935-36	2.93	1,951	33.1	162.7
1936-37	2.75	2,992	36.6	152.0
1937-38	3.02	2,901	36.4	166.0
1938-39	2.55	2,562	35.8	140.7
1939-40	2.77	2,640	38.7	143.3
1940-41	3.23	2,012	43.8	121.6
(War years)				
1947-48	5.20	2,415	95.5	107.3
1948-49	4.55	3,528	101.7	105.9
1949-50	4.11	3,072	102.8	87.4
1950-51	4.83	3,566	115.5	93.0
1951-52	5.29	3,410	122.6	88.2
1952-53	4.94	3,158	129.2	80.5
1953-54 ^{a/}	4.62	4,139	133.1	78.1

a/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

Sources:

Col. 1: Table 3, column 2.

Col. 2: Table 5, column 2.

Col. 3: Table 4, column 4.

Col. 4: For sources and methods of construction, see Table 4.

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Revised by James Gammill, Jr., A.D.A.

notifiers of death via telephone.

• 50 • Seite 3, Seite 5

Calif.: State Geol. Surv.

TABLE 2

Actual and Estimated F.O.B. Prices of California Canned Apricots
Average All Grades and Sizes from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	Actual price	Estimated price	Difference: column 1 minus column 2	Column 3 as per cent of column 1
			3	4
			dollars per case	per cent
1924-25	3.91	4.33	-.42	-10.7
1925-26	3.72	3.77	-.05	-1.3
1926-27	3.85	3.67	+.18	+4.7
1927-28	3.97	3.53	+.44	+11.1
1928-29	3.67	3.42	+.25	+6.8
1929-30	3.97	3.76	+.21	+5.3
1930-31	3.32	3.19	+.13	+3.9
1931-32	2.64	2.90	-.26	-9.8
1932-33	2.23	2.53	-.30	-13.4
1933-34	2.37	2.69	-.32	-13.5
1934-35	3.47	3.11	+.36	+10.4
1935-36	2.93	2.94	-.01	-0.3
1936-37	2.75	2.67	+.08	+2.9
1937-38	3.02	2.85	+.17	+5.6
1938-39	2.55	2.66	-.11	-4.3
1939-40	2.77	2.86	-.09	-3.2
1940-41	3.23	3.20	+.03	+0.9
(War years)				
1947-48	5.20	4.92	+.28	+5.4
1948-49	4.55	4.62	-.07	-1.5
1949-50	4.11	4.63	-.52	-12.6
1950-51	4.83	4.80	+.03	+0.6
1951-52	5.29	4.96	+.33	+6.2
1952-53	4.94	5.12	-.18	-3.6
1953-54 ^{a/}	4.62	4.77	-.15	-3.2

a/ Preliminary.

Sources:

Col. 1: From Table 3, column 2.

Col. 2: Estimated by use of data in Table 1 applied to equation on page 5.

Spiral

approximate values given below for each of the three types of stations on base 5.

Location	Approximate Elevation in feet	Distance from base	Number of stations	Approximate Elevation in feet
5.0 +	100.	100.	1	100.
5.1 -	200.	200.	1	200.
5.2 +	300.	300.	1	300.
5.3 +	400.	400.	1	400.
5.4 +	500.	500.	1	500.
5.5 +	600.	600.	1	600.
5.6 +	700.	700.	1	700.
5.7 +	800.	800.	1	800.
5.8 +	900.	900.	1	900.
5.9 +	1000.	1000.	1	1000.
5.0 -	100.	100.	1	100.
5.1 -	200.	200.	1	200.
5.2 -	300.	300.	1	300.
5.3 -	400.	400.	1	400.
5.4 -	500.	500.	1	500.
5.5 -	600.	600.	1	600.
5.6 -	700.	700.	1	700.
5.7 -	800.	800.	1	800.
5.8 -	900.	900.	1	900.
5.9 -	1000.	1000.	1	1000.

Copy 1; Elevation Table 3, column 5

Copy 2; Elevation Table 3, column 5

TABLE 3

F.O.B. Prices of Canned Fruits from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	California cling peaches (choice No. 2½)	California	Pacific Coast	California	California	Hawaiian
		apricots	pears	freestone peaches (Elberta choice No. 2½)	fruit cocktail (choice No. 2½)	pineapple (sliced fancy No. 2½ f.o.b. San Francisco
		Average all grades and sizes		4	5	6
dollars per case						
1924-25	4.72	3.91	5.40			5.20
1925-26	4.23	3.72	5.44			4.30
1926-27	4.10	3.85	4.31			4.70
1927-28	3.45	3.97	4.60			4.20
1928-29	3.50	3.67	4.13			4.40
1929-30	4.57	3.97	4.82			4.70
1930-31	3.20	3.32	3.53			4.00
1931-32	2.80	2.64	2.82			3.00
1932-33	2.15	2.23	2.48			3.10
1933-34	2.49	2.37	2.64			3.60
1934-35	2.88	3.47	3.05			3.60
1935-36	2.66	2.93	2.92			3.60
1936-37	2.79	2.75	2.92		3.90	3.60
1937-38	3.11	3.02	3.07		4.00	3.80
1938-39	2.44	2.55	2.77		3.40	3.40
1939-40	2.56	2.77	3.27		3.75	3.60
1940-41	2.43	3.23	3.06	3.20	3.35	3.60
(War years)						
1947-48	4.78	5.20	7.07	5.60	6.90	6.10
1948-49	5.10	4.55	7.37	6.10	6.65	6.80
1949-50	4.07	4.11	5.15	5.08	5.70	6.40
1950-51	5.17	4.83	6.90	6.10	6.65	6.80
1951-52	5.53	5.29	6.40	6.20	6.68	6.80
1952-53	5.32	4.94	5.39	5.75	6.41	6.85
1953-54 ^a /	5.14	4.62	5.68	5.60	6.64	6.85

a/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

Sources:

Cols. 1 and 5: Based on data compiled by the Cling Peach Advisory Board.

Col. 2: Based on data compiled by Canners League of California.

Col. 3: Based on data compiled by Canners League of California and Northwest Canners Association.

Cols. 4 and 6: Based on data published in weekly issues, California Fruit News, supplemented by trade information.

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noise reduction at low frequencies.

Fig. 1 Fig. 2: Based on data compiled by the Child Abuse Project.

Based on data collected by Customer Pages of California.

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TABLE 4

Construction of Adjusted Index of Prices of Canned Fruits
Competing with Canned Apricots from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	Weighted average prices of competing canned fruits		United States disposable personal income		Adjusted index of competing canned fruit prices, 1947-1949 = 100
	Dollars per case	Relatives, 1947-1949 = 100	Billions of dollars	Index, 1947-1949 = 100	
	1	2	3	4	
1924-25	5.0336	87.26	64.6	34.5	252.9
1925-26	4.3569	75.53	70.1	37.4	202.0
1926-27	4.3691	75.74	71.7	38.3	197.8
1927-28	3.8495	66.73	72.3	38.6	172.9
1928-29	3.9113	67.80	75.1	40.1	169.1
1929-30	4.6609	80.80	78.1	41.7	193.8
1930-31	3.5869	62.18	68.4	36.5	170.4
1931-32	2.9122	50.47	55.4	29.6	170.5
1932-33	2.5539	44.27	46.5	24.8	178.5
1933-34	3.0120	55.21	48.4	25.8	202.4
1934-35	3.2024	55.51	54.8	29.2	190.1
1935-36	3.1074	53.87	62.1	33.1	162.7
1936-37	3.2095	55.64	68.6	36.6	152.0
1937-38	3.4865	60.44	68.3	36.4	166.0
1938-39	2.9053	50.36	67.1	35.8	140.7
1939-40	3.1995	55.46	72.6	38.7	143.3
1940-41	3.0718	53.25	82.0	43.8	121.6
(War years)					
1947-48	5.9102	102.45	179.0	95.5	107.3
1948-49	6.2155	107.75	190.5	101.7	105.9
1949-50	5.1803	89.80	192.7	102.8	87.4
1950-51	6.1943	107.38	216.4	115.5	93.0
1951-52	6.2408	108.18	229.7	122.6	88.2
1952-53	5.9992	104.00	242.1	129.2	80.5
1953-54 ^a /	5.9964	103.94	249.3	133.1	78.1

a/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

Sources:

Col. 1: Canned fruit (other than apricots) prices weighted by their corresponding shipments F.o.b. prices (other than apricots) given in Table 3 weighted by corresponding domestic shipments given in Table 5.

Col. 2: Figures in column 1 expressed as percentages with 1947-1949 = 100.

Col. 3: Based on income data published in U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, from 1924-25 to 1928-29, U. S. Nonagricultural Income, from 1929-30 to 1951-52, U. S. Disposable Personal Income. For 1953-54, the value April-June, 1954, assumed to be the same as that prevailing in the previous quarter, January-March, 1954.

Col. 4: Figures in column 3 expressed as percentages with 1947-1949 = 100.

Col. 5: Column 2 as per cent of column 4.

• author of *Gods & Goddesses* (1986)

TABLE 5

Canners' Commercial Domestic Shipments of Canned Fruits from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	Cali- fornia cling peaches	Cali- fornia apricots	Pacific Coast pears	Califor- nia free- stone peaches	Califor- nia fruit cocktail	Pine- apple	Total	Total, excluding Cali- fornia apricots
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
thousands of cases; 24 No. $\frac{1}{2}$ basis								
1924-25	4,607	1,235	1,014			6,611	13,467	12,232
1925-26	7,484	1,755	1,293			6,611	17,143	15,388
1926-27	8,599	2,038	1,957			7,465	20,059	18,021
1927-28	10,867	1,779	1,637			8,603	22,886	21,107
1928-29	10,490	2,195	2,170			7,876	22,731	20,536
1929-30	7,483	2,259	2,383			7,616	19,741	17,482
1930-31	9,257	2,183	2,617			8,994	23,051	20,868
1931-32	5,976	1,541	1,990			9,525	19,032	17,491
1932-33	8,148	1,521	2,200			6,270	18,139	16,618
1933-34	7,415	2,034	2,767			8,327	20,543	18,509
1934-35	7,685	1,477	2,984			7,500	19,646	18,169
1935-36	8,452	1,951	2,670			8,600	21,673	19,722
1936-37	9,358	2,992	3,997		1,450	10,400	28,197	25,205
1937-38	6,854	2,901	2,681		1,589	9,100	23,125	20,224
1938-39	10,127	2,562	3,114		2,070	8,200	26,073	23,511
1939-40	8,673	2,640	2,768		2,151	10,100	26,332	23,692
1940-41	11,433	2,012	4,150	1,233	4,448	11,500	34,776	32,764
(War years)								
1947-48	13,843	2,415	4,866	1,291	8,770	10,100	41,285	38,870
1948-49	12,382	3,528	3,660	1,690	6,732	11,500	39,492	35,964
1949-50	15,849	3,072	5,613	1,493	7,021	11,900	44,948	41,876
1950-51	14,287	3,566	4,815	1,896	8,003	12,400	44,967	41,401
1951-52	13,648	3,410	4,348	2,271	5,499	11,500	40,676	37,266
1952-53 ^{a/}	14,374	3,158	5,731	2,479	7,361	12,500	45,603	42,445
1953-54 ^{a/}	14,660	4,139	5,672	2,749	6,989	12,700	46,909	42,770

a/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

Sources:

Col. 1: Table 6, column 7.

Col. 2: Table 7, column 7.

Col. 3: Table 8, column 7.

Col. 4: Table 9, column 5.

Col. 5: Table 10, column 8.

Col. 6: Based on data compiled by Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii and U. S. Department of Commerce, supplemented by movement data from trade sources.

Col. 7: Sum of columns 1 through 6.

Col. 8: Column 7 minus column 1.

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Co., Ltd. being one of the largest manufacturers of fine quality garments in the world.

• A significant amount of attention to such art is
• A major aspect of our culture.

TABLE 6

California Canned Cling Peaches, Canners' Pack, Carry-Over,
Shipments, and Exports from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	Pack	Canners' stocks on hand at be- ginning of year	Total supply	Canners' stocks on hand at end of year	Total movement from canners' hands	United States exports	Commercial domestic movement
		1	2	3	4	5	6
thousands of cases; 24 No. 2½ basis							
1924-25		1,391		709			4,607
1925-26		709		449			7,484
1926-27		449		3,730			8,599
1927-28	10,499	3,730	14,229	1,322	12,907	2,040	10,867
1928-29	14,439	1,322	15,761	3,109	12,652	2,162	10,490
1929-30	7,724	3,109	10,833	1,629	9,204	1,721	7,483
1930-31	13,174	1,629	14,803	3,922	10,881	1,624	9,257
1931-32	8,349	3,922	12,271	4,826	7,445	1,469	5,976
1932-33	6,414	4,826	11,240	1,359	9,881	1,733	8,148
1933-34	10,244	1,359	11,603	2,389	9,214	1,799	7,415
1934-35	8,258	2,389	10,647	1,836	8,811	1,126	7,685
1935-36	10,850	1,836	12,686	1,929	10,757	2,305	8,452
1936-37	10,236	1,929	12,165	1,498	10,667	1,309	9,358
1937-38	12,205	1,498	13,703	5,578	8,125	1,271	6,854
1938-39	9,446	5,578	15,024	2,737	12,287	2,160	10,127
1939-40	10,579	2,737	13,316	2,690	10,626	1,953	8,673
1940-41	9,608	2,690	12,299	779	11,520	87	11,433
(War years)							
1947-48	15,309	456	15,765	1,247	14,518	675	13,843
1948-49	14,650	1,247	15,897	3,061	12,836	454	12,382
1949-50	16,525	3,061	19,585	2,058	16,332 ^{a/}	483	15,879
1950-51	14,417	2,058	16,475	531	14,771 ^{b/}	484	14,287
1951-52	19,115	531	19,676	3,418	14,078 ^{c/}	430	13,648
1952-53 ^{e/}	14,964	3,418	18,382	2,328	14,888 ^{d/}	514	14,374
1953-54 ^{e/}	17,163	2,328	19,490	2,622	15,571 ^{f/}	911	14,660

(Continued on next page.)

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(Gardiner 1994 as summarized)

Table 6 continued.

- a/ Excludes government school lunch purchases of 865,000 cases in June, 1949-March, 1950, and an additional 331,000 cases in April, 1950. If school lunch purchases were included, total movement would be 17,528,219 cases.
- b/ Excludes government purchases of 1,172,766 cases. If government purchases were included, total movement would be 15,943,675 cases.
- c/ Excludes government purchases of 2,180,000 cases (1,734,000 quartermaster and 446,000 school lunch). If government purchases were included, total movement would be 16,258,400 cases.
- d/ Excludes government purchases of 1,166,000 cases (960,000 quartermaster and 206,000 school lunch). If government purchases were included, total movement would be 16,054,000 cases.
- e/ Preliminary; subject to revision.
- f/ Excludes government purchases of 1,297,000 cases (534,000 quartermaster and 763,000 school lunch). If government purchases were included, total movement would be 16,868,000 cases.

Sources:

Cols. 1, 2, and 4: From reports issued by Canners League of California and Cling Peach Advisory Board.

Col. 3: Column 1 plus column 2.

Col. 5: Column 3 minus column 4.

Col. 6: U. S. Department of Commerce, January-May, 1954, estimated.
(All exports considered to be clings since no breakdown between clings and frees available.)

Col. 7: Column 5 minus column 6. Years 1924-25, 1925-26, and 1926-27 from Sidney Hoos and Irving Dubov. Indexes of Competing Canned Fruit Prices. Giannini Foundation Report, October, 1949.

Table 6 (continued)

1920-21, was in excess of 900,000 lbs of explosives used. Total amount of explosives imported into U.S. in 1920-21 was 1,024,111 lbs. Total amount of explosives exported from U.S. in 1920-21 was 1,022,111 lbs. Total amount of explosives used in U.S. in 1920-21 was 1,025,692 lbs.

Estimated amount of explosives used in U.S. in 1920-21 was 1,025,692 lbs.

Estimated amount of explosives used in U.S. in 1920-21 was 1,025,692 lbs.

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Estimated amount of explosives used in U.S. in 1920-21 was 1,025,692 lbs.

Estimated amount of explosives used in U.S. in 1920-21 was 1,025,692 lbs.

Estimated amount of explosives used in U.S. in 1920-21 was 1,025,692 lbs.

TABLE 7

California Canned Apricots, Canners' Pack, Carry-Over,
Shipments, and Exports from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	Pack	Canners' stocks on hand at be- ginning of year	Total supply	Canners' stocks on hand at end of year	Total movement from canners' hands	United States exports	Commercial domestic movement
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		thousands of cases; 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ basis					
1924-25		298		315			1,235
1925-26		315		21			1,755
1926-27	3,227	21	3,248	401	2,847	809	2,038
1927-28	2,960	401	3,361	952	2,409	630	1,779
1928-29	1,991	952	2,943	154	2,789	594	2,195
1929-30	4,023	154	4,177	1,189	2,988	729	2,259
1930-31	1,954	1,189	3,143	546	2,597	414	2,183
1931-32	2,006	546	2,552	515	2,037	496	1,541
1932-33	1,805	515	2,320	323	1,997	476	1,521
1933-34	2,416	323	2,739	167	2,572	538	2,034
1934-35	1,774	167	1,941	227	1,714	237	1,477
1935-36	3,164	227	3,391	844	2,547	596	1,951
1936-37	2,899	844	3,743	228	3,515	523	2,992
1937-38	5,553	228	5,781	2,305	3,476	575	2,901
1938-39	1,547	2,305	3,852	528	3,324	762	2,562
1939-40	3,338	528	3,866	479	3,387	747	2,640
1940-41							2,012
(War years)							
1947-48	3,063	279	3,342	639	2,703	288	2,415
1948-49	4,651	639	5,290	1,508	3,782	254	3,528
1949-50	2,307	1,508	3,815	532	3,283	211	3,072
1950-51	3,661	532	4,193	115	4,078	135	3,566 ^a /
1951-52	4,538	115	4,653	614	4,039	133	3,410 ^b /
1952-53	3,905	614	4,519	646	3,873	112	3,158 ^c /
1953-54 ^d /	4,718	646	5,364	729	4,378	239	4,139 ^e /

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California's San Joaquin River, California, Park (part-Carib.)
Squaw Valley, and Imnaha from Twp 15SP-25

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Table 7 continued.

- a/ Excludes United States government (quartermaster) purchases of 375,564 cases.
If government purchases were included, total domestic shipments would be
3,942,072 cases.
- b/ Excludes United States government (quartermaster) purchases of 496,000 cases.
If government purchases were included, total domestic shipments would be
3,906,000 cases.
- c/ Excludes United States government (quartermaster) purchases of 603,000 cases.
If government purchases were included, total domestic shipments would be
3,761,000 cases.
- d/ Preliminary; subject to revision.
- e/ Excludes United States government (quartermaster) purchases of 257,000 cases.
If government purchases were included, total domestic shipments would be
4,396,000 cases.

Sources:

Cols. 1 through 5: From reports issued by Canners League of California.

Col. 6: U. S. Department of Commerce, January-May, 1954, estimated.

Col. 7: Column 5 minus column 6. Years 1924-25, 1925-26, and
1940-41 from Sidney Hoos and Irving Dubov, Indexes of
Competing Canned Fruit Prices. Giannini Foundation
Report, October, 1949.

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It is a common misconception that more intensive, deeper, faster, and longer training leads to better performance. In fact, it has been shown that the most effective training programs are those that are less intense, less frequent, and less time-consuming.

A presentation; subject to revision.

H. 2. Department of Commerce, Manila, 1921, 321, estimated.

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TABLE 8

Pacific Coast Canned Pears, Canners' Pack, Carry-Over,
Shipments, and Exports from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	Pack	Canners' stocks on hand at be- ginning of year	Total supply	Canners' stocks on hand at end of year	Total movement from canners' hands	United States exports	Commercial domestic movement
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		thousands of cases; 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ basis					
1924-25		142		51			1,014
1925-26		51		507			1,293
1926-27	3,260	507	3,767	401	3,366	1,409	1,957
1927-28	2,639	401	3,040	167	2,873	1,236	1,637
1928-29	4,116	167	4,283	292	3,991	1,821	2,170
1929-30	4,206	292	4,498	952	3,546	1,163	2,383
1930-31	4,153	952	5,105	893	4,212	1,595	2,617
1931-32	3,635	893	4,528	870	3,658	1,668	1,990
1932-33	3,117	870	3,987	429	3,558	1,358	2,200
1933-34	4,377	429	4,806	273	4,533	1,766	2,767
1934-35	5,505	273	5,778	1,291	4,487	1,503	2,984
1935-36	4,230	1,291	5,521	957	4,564	1,894	2,670
1936-37	5,355	957	6,312	850	5,462	1,465	3,997
1937-38	4,321	850	5,171	1,150	4,021	1,340	2,681
1938-39	4,090	1,150	5,240	400	4,840	1,726	3,114
1939-40	4,057	400	4,457	280	4,177	1,409	2,768
1940-41							4,150
(War years)							
1947-48	5,622	200	5,822	726	5,096	230	4,866
1948-49	3,831	726	4,557	761	3,796	136	3,660
1949-50	5,459	761	6,220	448	5,772	159	5,613
1950-51	6,048	448	6,496	566	5,930	215	4,815 ^a /
1951-52	6,215	566	6,781	1,575	5,206	95	4,348 ^b /
1952-53	6,003	1,575	7,578	1,361	6,217	131	5,731 ^c /
1953-54 ^d /	5,185	1,361	6,546	458	5,778	106	5,672 ^e /

(Continued on next page.)

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Table 8 continued.

- a/ Excludes 900,549 cases purchased by U. S. Defense Department (Quartermaster Corps). If quartermaster purchases were included, domestic shipments would amount to 5,715,000 cases.
- b/ Excludes 763,000 cases purchased by U. S. Defense Department (Quartermaster Corps). If quartermaster purchases were included, domestic shipments would amount to 5,111,000 cases.
- c/ Excludes 355,000 cases purchased by U. S. Defense Department (Quartermaster Corps). If quartermaster purchases were included, domestic shipments would amount to 6,086,000 cases.
- d/ Preliminary; subject to revision.
- e/ Excludes 310,000 cases purchased by U. S. Defense Department (Quartermaster Corps). If quartermaster purchases were included, domestic shipments would amount to 5,982,000 cases.

Sources:

Cols. 1, 2, and 4: From reports issued by Canners League of California and Northwest Canners Association.

Col. 3: Column 1 plus column 2.

Col. 5: Column 3 minus column 4.

Col. 7: Column 5 minus column 6. Years 1924-25, 1925-26, and 1940-41 from Sidney Hoos and Irving Dubov, Indexes of Competing Canned Fruit Prices. Giannini Foundation Report, October, 1949.

Table 6. Comparison

of expenses for U.S. Marine Corps in 1953 (in thousands of dollars). It shows the amount of money spent to buy supplies and services.

Figure 6. Comparison of expenses for U.S. Marine Corps in 1953 (in thousands of dollars). It shows the amount of money spent to buy supplies and services.

Figure 7. Comparison of expenses for U.S. Marine Corps in 1953 (in thousands of dollars). It shows the amount of money spent to buy supplies and services.

Figure 8. Comparison of expenses for U.S. Marine Corps in 1953 (in thousands of dollars). It shows the amount of money spent to buy supplies and services.

Figure 9. Comparison of expenses for U.S. Marine Corps in 1953 (in thousands of dollars). It shows the amount of money spent to buy supplies and services.

Figure 10. Comparison of expenses for U.S. Marine Corps in 1953 (in thousands of dollars). It shows the amount of money spent to buy supplies and services.

Figure 11. Comparison of expenses for U.S. Marine Corps in 1953 (in thousands of dollars). It shows the amount of money spent to buy supplies and services.

Figure 12. Comparison of expenses for U.S. Marine Corps in 1953 (in thousands of dollars). It shows the amount of money spent to buy supplies and services.

Figure 13. Comparison of expenses for U.S. Marine Corps in 1953 (in thousands of dollars). It shows the amount of money spent to buy supplies and services.

Figure 14. Comparison of expenses for U.S. Marine Corps in 1953 (in thousands of dollars). It shows the amount of money spent to buy supplies and services.

TABLE 9

California Canned Freestone Peaches, Canners' Pack,
Carry-Over, Shipments, and Exports from 1924-25

Marketing year, June through May	Pack	Canners' stocks on hand at be- ginning of year	Total supply	Canners' stocks on hand at end of year	Total movement from canners' hands ^{a/}
		1		2	3
		thousands of cases; 24 No. 2½ basis			
1924-25					1,030
1925-26					1,027
1926-27					447
1927-28	314	176	490	193	296
1928-29	157	193	350	40	310
1929-30	376	40	416	54	362
1930-31	120	54	174	29	145
1931-32	72	29	101	19	82
1932-33	23	19	42	2	40
1933-34	65	2	67	2	65
1934-35	340	2	342	21	321
1935-36	365	21	386	112	274
1936-37	475	112	587	69	518
1937-38	1,043	69	1,112	435	677
1938-39	376	435	811	269	542
1939-40	882	269	1,151	273	878
1940-41	1,134	273	1,407	174	1,233
(War years)					
1947-48	1,497	41	1,538	248	1,291
1948-49	1,708	248	1,952	265	1,690
1949-50	1,499	265	1,764	271	1,493
1950-51	1,677	271	1,948	52	1,896
1951-52	2,793	52	2,845	374	2,271 ^{b/}
1952-53	2,670	374	3,044	465	2,479 ^{c/}
1953-54 ^{d/}	2,580	465	3,045	259	2,749 ^{e/}

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Geoffrey G. Smith, David J. Stroh, and Michael J. T. Thompson, "A Comparison of Three Methods for Estimating the Number of Species," *Biometrics*, 51, 1995, 117-126.

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Table 9 continued.

- a/ No exports of canned freestone peaches are reflected; exports of all canned peaches are considered as clings since no breakdown between exports of clings and frees is available.
- b/ Excludes United States government purchases of 200,000 cases (quartermaster). If government purchases were included, total movement would be 2,471,000 cases.
- c/ Excludes United States government purchases of 100,000 cases (quartermaster). If government purchases were included, total movement would be 2,579,000 cases.
- d/ Preliminary; subject to revision.
- e/ Excludes United States government purchases of 37,000 cases (quartermaster). If government purchases were included, total movement would be 2,786,000 cases.

Sources:

Cols. 1, 2, and 4: From reports issued by Canners League of California.

Col. 3: Column 1 plus column 2.

Col. 5: Column 3 minus column 4. Years 1924-25, 1925-26, and 1926-27 from Sidney Hoos and Irving Dubov, Indexes of Competing Canned Fruit Prices. Giannini Foundation Report, October, 1949.

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To whom it may concern: We would like to thank you for your support in our efforts to increase our sales volume. We believe that the new products we have developed will be well received by our customers.

We are also grateful for your continued support of our business. Your continued support is very important to us. We appreciate your continued support of our business.

We are also grateful for your continued support of our business. Your continued support is very important to us. We appreciate your continued support of our business.

We are also grateful for your continued support of our business. Your continued support is very important to us. We appreciate your continued support of our business.

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TABLE 10

California Canned Fruit Cocktail, Canners' Pack,
Carry-Over, Shipments, and Exports from 1936-37

Marketing year, June through May	Direct pack	Remanu- factured pack	Canners' carry- over on hand at begin- ning of year	Total supply	Canners' carry- over on hand at end of year	Total movement from canners' hands ^{a/}	United States exports	Commercial domestic movement
			1		2			
thousands of cases; 24 No. 2½ basis								
1936-37	2,221			2,595	336	2,259	809	1,450
1937-38	3,078	228,000	336	3,642	1,295	2,347	758	1,589
1938-39	1,968	75,000	1,295	3,337	288	3,049	979	2,070
1939-40	3,580	73,000	288	3,942	747	3,195	1,044	2,151
1940-41	4,262	98,000	747	5,108	587	4,521	73	4,448
(War years)								
1947-48	9,324	125,000	62	9,511	299	9,212	442	8,770
1948-49	9,754	85,000	299	10,139	3,016	7,122	390	6,732
1949-50	6,135	445,000	3,016	9,596	2,014	7,492	471	7,021
1950-51	6,810	302,000	2,104	9,217	490	8,727	724	8,003
1951-52	8,999	--	490	9,488	2,335	7,153	705	5,499b/
1952-53	7,489	0.277	2,335	9,824	1,047	8,777	1,004	7,361c/
1953-54d/	8,056	172,000	1,047	9,274	1,162	8,112	796	6,989e/

a/ Movement figures may not be precisely consistent with other figures due to rounding.

b/ Excludes United States government (quartermaster) purchases of 949,000 cases. If government purchases were included, total domestic movement would be 6,448,000 cases.

c/ Excludes United States government (quartermaster) purchases of 412,000 cases. If government purchases were included, total domestic movement would be 7,773,000 cases.

d/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

e/ Excludes United States government (quartermaster) purchases of 327,000 cases. If government purchases were included, total domestic movement would be 7,316,000 cases.

Sources:

Cols. 1, 2, 3, and 5: From reports issued by Canners League of California.

Col. 4: Sum of columns 1, 2, and 3.

Col. 6: Column 4 less column 5.

Col. 7: U. S. Department of Commerce, January-May, 1954, estimated.

Col. 8: Column 6 minus column 7.

Catitoglossa canescens (Linné & Gmelin), -Guanacaste, Costa Rica

Sum of columns F, S, and G.

Comments or suggestions?

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